1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887.

Money and Business

Certain events have occurred, as for in-

stance: The Reading Railroad has been taken out of ruin and bankruptcy and rehabilitated. Instead of an annual deficit of millions, it will next year begin the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on its capital stock.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been converted from bankruptcy into a flourishing property of great wealth and extraordinary prospects. The vexed question of its enormous debt to the Government is substantially settled by the Pacific Bailroads Commission, which will recommend the issue of a 3 per cent. bond for the amount, a wise and equitable determination of a very disturbing and embarrassing question. It will leave the road free, and able to pay dividends to its stockholders next year.

The Jersey Central Railroad has been rescued from bankruptcy, reorganized, and restored to the ranks of sound and well-conducted concerns.

The Northern Pacific railroad system has undergone a practical reorganization, and has passed into the control of a wise and conservative administration. Its future may be measured by the development of the territory it serves, a method of estimate applicable now as in the past to all Western railroads and unfailing in its accuracy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, after a few months' experience of the Inter-State Commerce act, finds itself able to increase its dividends, and has done so.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has passed out of the control of a foolish, reckless, and dangerous management into the hands of one of the most competent railroad men in the country, backed by some of the strongest business interests in the country. It will pay regular and earned dividends hereafter.

The New York Central Railroad, under Mr. DEPEW's direction, has just made the best statement that it has issued in ten years We say this because we have in mind the bookkeeping era that preceded the late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S sale of his stock, the subsequent vicissitudes of the property. and its slow but steady restoration up to date. The day of the "construction account" is ended. The Central is not yet justified in increasing the rate of dividend as the Pennsylvania has done, but if its directors choose to do so, it may very properly gratify its stockholders by the declaration of an extra dividend of one per cent. This would not take much more than half of the cash surplus, over and above dividends, which it has on hand. The business of the year would warrant it, and the prospects of more dividends of the same sort. The Eric Railroad, under the management

of JOHN KING, is, to all intents and purposes, rebuilt from one end to the other, with curves straightened and bridges improved, and its forthcoming report will make a better showing to its stockholders than they have ever seen before. We do not know that it would not be well if the Erie stockholders were sed in the same manner as the Reading stockholders were. The condition of the property is such that an immediate return money would be guaranteed. Add to the foregoing facts the earnings of

all the railroads for the year, the present condition and prospects of the Southern lines, the ending of the telegraph war, the state of the coal trade, the tendency of national legislation already clearly foreshadowed, and the condition of Europe, and we may be permitted to remark that the business situation is the most interesting that has been known in this country since 1866. There is a converse to this aspect of affairs, and we know it and clearly discern it. But no one takes any account of it, and no one would listen to us however learnedly we might discourse about it.

M. Grevy Will Resign.

The first stage of the grave crisis through which France is passing may be looked upon as ended by the reluctant but apparently definite promise of President GREVY to resign. The Chamber of Deputies has established the principle accepted by THIRES when he voluntarily surrendered his office. and reasserted by GAMBETTA when he virtually forced Marshal MacManon to retire from the Elysée-the principle that, whatever may be the technical provisions of the French Constitution, not only the Prime Minister but the President himself is in fact dependent on the will of the popular branch of the legislature.

Theoretically, President GRÉVY, whose septennial term has still many years to run, is irremovable, except by impeachment for serious offences, and nobody imagines that the present Chief Magistrate could have been got rid of in that way. But it is now plain that under any system of parliament. ary government which makes the heads of departments strictly accountable to the popular Chamber, the place of the Executive Chief may be made untenable by a refusal on the part of statesmen of all parties to serve under him. Thus cut off from all lawful channels of government and flinching from the prospect of anarchy and revolution, an obnoxious President is virtually frozen out.

Under the text of the French Constitution it was still open to M. GRÉVY to recur to the example set by Marshal MacManon in 1877, when he dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. and defiantly appointed a Ministry responsible only to himself for the avowed purpose of carrying the elections. But the circumstances are different. Parties had been pretty evenly divided even in the dissolved Chamber, and MacManon was backed by a not a few slaves for the purpose of emanci-strong majority in the Senate, whose assent pation. The many methods of reducing the Chamber, and MacManon was backed by a

is needed for a decree of dissolution. It is known that the Senate has during the las few days been carefully sounded by the friends of M. Grevy, with the view of ascertaining whether that body could counted on to support the pres ent President in unyielding and aggressive measures. But the Republicant are now decidedly preponderant in the upper House, and most of them refused to take sides against their brethren of the popular Chamber. As a last desperate expedient, after every statesman capable of forming a Government acceptable to the Deputies had refused his help, the President called upon M. JULES FERRY. If that discredited politician could have given assurances that the Opportunist rump, still faithful to his fortunes, could by combination with Conserva-tives have prevailed upon the Senate to agree to dissolution, he would have undoubtedly been made Minister ad interim and we should have seen a repetition of the FOURTOU-DE BROGLIE electoral campaign But the hero of Tonquin did not feel strong enough for the task proposed to him, and thenceforth there was no escape from resignation for the unjucky tenant of the Elysée His decision was naturally imparted with judicious promptness to a Radical Deputy from the Department of the Seine, because the attitude of the Paris Municipal Council had with every hour's delay become more menacing. It is to be hoped for the tranquillity of Paris that some trusted Radical will now succeed in forming a Cabinet for the exclusive purpose of convoking the Chamber and Senate in joint session for the

election of a new President. Who has the best chance of succeeding M. GRÉVY? To answer that question would require an exact computation of the strength of every one of the factions and groups, which exist not only among Republicans but among Conservatives. Moreover, the relative importance of each group is found to vary according as we survey it in the popular Chamber or in the Senate. But it is clear that a majority of the whole congress can only be attained by compromise and coalition between rival sections, and, therefore, the successful candidate may not be any of those now in the foreground.

A Most Objectionable Law.

Police Inspector WILLIAMS expresses the opinion of all sensible men informed as to the subject, when he says that the present Excise law cannot be enforced in New York, since it is impossible for the police to control the sale of liquor.

During twelve years up to the beginning of this year, more than 16,000 untried cases upon the single charge of violation of the Excise law had accumulated in the District Attorney's office; and since then the number has greatly increased, Inspector WILLIAMS estimates that 5,000 arrests on that charge will be made during 1887. District Attorney MARTINE has lately informed the Mayor that during the last two years nearly 5,000 bail cases have not even reached the Grand Jury, and with few exceptions these are excise cases. Great as the number of arrests is, too, they are only a small part of those which would be made if the police actually enforced the law against Sunday liquor selling in the case of every offender.

These excise cases aside, there is no difficulty whatever in promptly disposing of all the misdemeanors and felonies that come to the District Attorney's office, whether they are prison cases or bail cases. The Grand Jury is entirely capable of performing its part of the work, and with proper diligence the District Attorney and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions can perform theirs, so that the execution of criminal justice shall be sure and prompt, as it should be. With comparatively few exceptions. where the ends of justice require delay, the year's work should be completed within the year, and the indictments brought by each Grand Inquest should be disposed of by the court within thirty days.

All this could be done, as we have said, without difficulty were it not for these thousands of excise cases, which accumulate under an impracticable law retained on the statute books in defiance of the lessons of experience. As it is, even when the police arrest offenders against the Excise law, they know very well that they are, merely causing them annoyance, and that of those who are apprehended, only a few out of the many equally liable to arrest, will generally be admitted to ball and never be tried. The law. therefore, puts it into the power of the police to worry saloon keepers who may not satisfy their requirements, and consequently fosters an evil far worse than intemperance.

It is no wonder, then, that the people of New York so emphatically rebuked at the last election the hypocritical party which is responsible for this most mischievous liquor legislation. They are tired of the humbur. and of witnessing the demoralization caused by pretended zeal in behalf of temperance and "the preservation of the American Sabbath," assumed for the purpose of preventing Republican desertions to the Prohibitionists, and stimulated by the cocktails of the Union League Club.

Slavery in Brazil.

The recent escape of several hundred slaves from plantations near Santos, in Brazil, by a concerted stampede for the dense forests, illustrates an element in the emancipation problem which has perhaps hitherto not been much counted upon. But the incident is hardly surprising.

The moment that the Government, under its revised emancipation law, doomed slavery to abolition at a date which could practically be determined by calculations upon its provisions, the power and prestige of the institution were gone. The possibility of saving it having perished, nobody can have had very great interest in prolonging its existence, except for the purpose of getting the largest financial results out of it in the interval, whether by earlier or later emancipation. But probably little account was taken of the fact that the troops and the policemen might hardly care to use extra efforts to shoot down fugitives whose freedom at an early day had been publicly declared to be the empire's aim and policy. This influence may have been visible in the comparative ease with which the recent scape was effected, although troops were called out against the slaves, and there

seems to have been some exchange of shots The full returns of the registry of slaves ordered under the recent law of emancipation are not yet made known. But there is little doubt that their numbers have greatly decreased of late. The two chief slaveholding provinces are Minas Geraes and Rio. The registry of 1872, which followed the first great abolition act of the preceding year, known as the Free Birth law, showed an aggregate of 712,475 slaves in these two provinces. According to the British Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in a recent Parliamentary document, the two provinces in 1885 contained but 556,896 slaves. These, at least, were all that were registered, and any others are declared free by the law. In some provinces there seems to have been a non-registry; of

number still existing, including the liber ation of all who arrive or have arrived at a fixed age, the appropriation of large sums for purchasing liberations, and the fixing of prices at which slaves, or those interested in them, may buy their freedom, will make greater and greater inroads upon the number of registered bondmen. In special communities local pride has taken the form of anticipating Government action for the emancipation of the slaves they contain, by purchases through private contributions. In such communities, also, as the number of slaves rapidly diminishes their owners find it harder to keep them, and apparently give them up at lower prices. It appears likely that during the last days of lavery in Brazil the institution will go down with a rush, the prices falling rapidly, and everybody being willing to close all connection with the fated institution. With som additional enterprise it might even be possible for Brazil to make universal liberty her contribution-and it would be the noblest of

Grant and Platt.

COLUMBUS anniversary in 1892.

all-to the New World's celebration of the

The report that Col. F. D. GRANT'S name may again be sent to the Senate, as the Governor's nominee for Quarantine Commis oner, makes it interesting to review the Hon. Thomas C. Platt's profit and loss account with Col. GRANT up to date.

Of course, the most prominent item is the loss of New York State by about 17,000 plurality, and the blow of that defeat was as heavy as Brother PLATT's personal disappointment must have been great. But, on the other hand, Col. GRANT's candidacy could not fall to be of some value to th present Republican organization in once more giving the Stalwart idea a chance to show itself, and to prove how in capable it is of adding any positive force to the party ticket, even when a post of importance is assigned to its most conspicuous name. A politician of Mr. Platt's capacity must have felt his stomach turn at the proposition to abandon the first place in a State election to this insignificant representative of a vindictive faction; but such an act had its uses, and he seems to have thought best to make a present sacrifice for the sake of advantage in the future. He doubtless hoped that the Stalwart animosity and the GRANT ghost would be laid together

Now a new difficulty threatens him as the hands of Governor HILL. Unquestion ably it will become a difficulty if Col. GRANT'S name ever gets before the Senate But will it? That depends, of course, upor the assumption that Governor HILL will make such a nomination, and upon Boss PLATT'S ability to prevent Col. GRANT from accepting it. And when that question is reached, it must be remembered that there will be at Col. GRANT'S dull and suspicious ear other counsellors than T. C. PLATT.

How to Wipe Away the Surplus. Does our neighbor the Times reflect that but for the action of a distinguished Democrat with whom it has always disagreed, its just criticism of yesterday upon the Democratic majority in Congress could never have

been truthfully made?

The Times says that the Democratic House of Representatives has not undertaken a single measure which "the prophets of evil were sure it would undertake." and the corner stone in the foundation of that statement is Mr. RANDALL's successful resistance to the attempt to upset the tariff in the direction of free trade. As for the real beneficiary of Mr. RAN-

DALL's course, the Democratic party, when its representatives again assemble in Congress there will be a paramount duty of the most positive sort to be performed in the reduction of the surplus revenue; and Mr. RANDALL stands among the advocates of the one sure and indisputable method of accomplishing it. That consists in the abolition of the internal revenue taxation, a source of surplus whose value and extent is known exactly. Moreover, it is not inextricably mixed up in the business of the country, like the tariff, so that its repeal would lead to business dislocations and readjustments of which no one can foresee effect. Sweep away that style of taxation. and the statement that the Democratic party is a supreme public benefactor can be made with the same justification as that it is doing no harm in the act.

And if it cannot be said at the close of the approaching session that the surplus has been removed, that a great good has been accomplished and no harm done, the Democratic party will indeed be in danger.

The Minneapolis Tribune has discovered that "the Mugwumps are getting hot." Heat is a form of motion, and the Mugwumps have been on the dead run for some weeks, with nowhere to go to, and nobody responding to their agonized entreaties to be headed off.

Mr. DANIEL M. Fox, superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, expresses surprise at the steady demand for one-cent pieces which began about eight months ago. Yet the explanation of the demand is very simple. THE EVENing Sun began to shine on the seventeenth day of March last. Mr. Fox will have to keep his mint machinery at work on nothing but onecent pieces if the demand for this valued neighbor of ours is to be supplied.

Thanksgiving's an able day, but the ululaions of the ear-offending fish horn, and the dull thud of the twenty-pound-turkey editorials on "the recurrence of this annual festival." are a painful eezema upon the face of joy.

Col. ALBERT E. WALES and other distinguished English personages will probably have the pleasure to-morrow of seeing King John SULLIVAN, Duke of "Dukes," display his talents as a fist swinger. King John has graclously consented to favor Col. WALES with private audience. Mr. John Ashton, having succeeded in procuring an insurance upon his life, has agreed to become the subject of King JOHN'S muscular pleasantries. Wales has seen the tigor in India and the elephant in Paris, but he has never seen anything that will surprise him as much as King John's forcible methods.

The community will read with amazement and indignation the Boston Post's thoughtless admission that turkeys "whose outlines are revealed" are carried in baskets through the public streets of Boston, that brazen pretender to superior morality. From the throat and from the heart of every true citizen of this town will go up the cry, "Comstock, Comstock, go where duty calls you! Buy your ticket to Boston. Take him, Boston, for thy need of him is greater than ours."

Boston is a wicked, wicked town, and its streets are as crooked as its ways. Anthony may get lost. He may not return to us. But duty is duty. Boston must be saved, even if ANTHONY is lost to New York. Should this island be compelled to part with its censor, the oss will undoubtedly turn out to be for its good. On to Boston, ANTHONY! There's a heap of resignation in this city.

The voice of the boomer is hushed in Kansas City, and the Bain of Sorrow falls on the Mackintosh of Progress. (Copyright.) The most promising and pugnacious bull pup in western Missouri is no more. Kansas City mourns his loss, and will erect a suitable monument. Her citizens, a gleam of their old oud spirit shining through their tears, are

endy to bet their bottom corner lot that St. him who is gone.

The letter which Mr. BEAVOR-WEBB Wrote to the London Field, and which was published n THE SUN the other day, is an interesting document for yachtsmen. The fresh-water dudes of London may call it "very American." And so it is, because it is very frank and very air. Possibly Mr. WEBB won the true spirit of a sportsman about the time that he lost his eart and began to study the perfections of a model wife of a purely American type. How ever this may be, there is no doubt whatever of his ability to blanket and get to windward of that cutter crank, Mr. Garna-FORD, who makes the startling assertion "American yachts are not under air conditions as fast as English yachts." far as Americans are concerned, in all the international races the conditions might more properly be called concessions. Mr. Gains FORD, unlike Mr. WEBB, has learned nothing by experience, and the men who can't learn an never teach. A sailor is always studying his profession, and the more he knows of it the more humble he becomes. In yachting there is a great deal to find out; but the majority of nglish yachtsmen are, strange to say, unwilling to profit by the lessons they have had in America.

The Washington Critic reports that Presilent CLEVELAND is going to take riding lessons. He doesn't need 'em if his horsemanship may be judged by the skill and boldness he showed in riding down the Mugwumps and the deserters in the New York elections.

"To Capt. BEECHER, Yale Football Club: Macte rirtute! Bully for you! We ploughed the ground with 'em. Faculty and corporation tickled to death, and predict '92 will be largest class ever entered. Put on my blue dressing gown, blue trousers, blue flannel shirt, and other accidents, and rang bell till peelers inter What a glorious day for Yale! Shall preach on 'The Ennobling Effects of College Athletics' next Sunday. Hope the boys are sober to-night,"-TIMOTHY DWIGHT. Those Yale fellows always were a lot o kickers."-CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.

NO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. Is Heary George's Programme An Alliand With Free Traders in Congress!

Henry George signs no articles in this week's Standard. Editor Croasdala reaffirms the land tax and free trade doctrines as the cardinal principles of the United Labor party

"As to how our strength may best be utilized next year, my own mind is not yet clear, but my impression at present is that it would be folly to name a Presidential ticket. "For us there is little, if any, choice between

the old parties, but in the din of this final conflict between them any appeal to reason, any advocacy of principle, would be lost. Our figh it seems to me, should be concentrated on legislators and Congressmen. In the present condition of politics half a dozen men may easily hold the balance of power in the House Representatives. They would there find plenty of men eager to fight some form of monopoly, though not ready to attack that parent of all others-the monopoly of land. At the polls, too, we should find allies not now with us. All sincere free traders begin to see that tariff tinkering is a pleavunusiness, unworthy of the efforts of brainy men and incapable of exciting popular interes or enthusiasm. Such men are rapidly acquiring the courage of their convictions, and the moment that they do so and begin to advocate the abolition of Custom Houses, they will recognize their duty to propose an alternative for tariff taxation. Though some of them still fall back on an income tax, theoretically fair, but practically impossible to collect, the more advanced among them see, with Thomas G. Shearman, that the one alternative to tariff taxation is a land value tax. Thus, by a different path, guided by economic considerations only, they arrive at the same conclusion that we have reached, and become for a time at least our natural allies."

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone for the Church of the Redeemer.

The corner stone of the new Church of the Redeemer, corner of Park avenue and Eightysecond street, was laid yesterday afternoon. The parish has for some years worshipped in a wooden church at Park avenue and Eightyfirst street. As the procession moved from the chapel to the new site, the surpliced choir sang the Bishop and ministers of the church wore their full ecclesiastical robes. The service was conducted by Bishop J. H. Hobart Browne of Fond du Lac, Wis., assisted by the Rev. J. W.

Fond du Lac, Wis., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Shackelford, D. D., rector of the church. As the stone was lowered into its place, the Bishop struck it three times with a hammer. Engraved on the corner stone are the words: "Church of the Redeemer, 1887." The leaden box placed in the stone contained a copy of the Bible, a prayer book, history of the parish, programme of the day, current coins, the daily newspapers, names of the ministers of the church, and a picture of the old church. Bishop Browne delivered a short address at the close of the exercises. Among those present were the Rev. Mr. Woolsey, the Rev. F. H. Lill of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Dr. Weston, the Rev. T. Kekee Brown, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan. The church when completed will be in the old English Gothic style, and will cost about \$60,000. It is to be built of Island stone, with an interior lining of brick and terra cotta trimmings. The designer is Holly Wood of Newark. It is intended to raise funds for the building by Issuing bonds. ing by issuing bonds.

From the Newark Daily Advertises

It is hardly necessary to add that the bogus nterview was printed in the New York World Poetry and Cosmetics.

From the Chicago Tribune With all due respect to Ella Wheeler Wilcox her recent drop from postry to cosmetics is not becoming to her. It is like painting Pegasus and trying to pass the animal off for a white elephant. Wildly pas esy, not pearl powder, is Ella's most striking and

Why We Laugh. From the Boston Globe. The Sun people are on a broad grin, and

well they may be. They have a boom

Man and his Helpmeet. From Puck.

One of the chief differences between man and woman is that the man will carry home a fourteen-pound turkey, and a woman will have a paper of needles sent home in a big red wayon.

Internal and Eternal Revenue. Take off the tax, the needless tax. That daily bends the people's backs, With its extortions and its inquisitions. th its extortions and its inquisitions

A lax that serves no useful end,
Unless to help the country spend The public cash on hungry po

Now in these piping times of peace Our daily toil, the land's increase Should give an easy life to all the workers ast store of silver and of gold, Or scatter it among the drones and shirkers. The tax that served us long ago

To help defeat the Union's for

Has now become a nuisance and a terror; When its necessity has passed, Why should the tiresome burden last, erpetuating an egregious error East and West and South and North o spread their nets for fish that are not wanted;

In locked up vaults to soak and stay, And thus the people's tables must be scanted Whatever else be left undone. All parties should combine as one stop the Treasury's fatal power of suction. Whatever views be left behind, All sorts of men may surely find

The Treasury salts the catch away

Take off the tax, the harmful tax, Whose pain the general system ranks.
Whose uselessness and wrong are both undouble
Whatever questions may remain.
One certain good the land will gain.

In this a speedy and a just redu

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The Princess Bentrice's Girl Baby Gets a Name-The Ceremony.

Name—The Ceremony.

Prom the New Fort Hersid.

London, Nov. 23.—One year ago to-day was born a son to the Princess Beatrice. This, the first anniversary, was selected by the Queen as christening day for the Princess's little girl. The ceremony throughout was simple and indeed democratic. Little about it suggested royalty. Poubtless as a special compliment to Scotland, the Queen chose the baptism formula of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and selected to officiate at the font Dr. Lees, only three days home from his visit to New York. He is the minister of St. Glies's Edinburgh, a dean of the Thistle and principal Scotlish chaplain to the Queen. Thus, for the first time—because the Stuarts were Catholies—a royal infant has been baptized into the Scotch Presbyterian Church. One o'clock was the hour selected, the place being that drawing room so often referred to in the Queen's books, with windows overlooking the pleturesque valley of the River Dee, in the background of which rise the shadows of the historic Grampian Hills. It is a plainly furnished apartiment such as a successful merchant might plan—a long room, rich in windows, light and views, with curtains of the Balmoral tartan dropping upon a carpet of the Stuart hunting tartan. There is not one very luxurious belonging about the room. Upon the walls hang proof engravings of Landseer's famous deer scenes or his suggestions of hunts over heather and hills.

At one extremity of the drawing room stood groups of Balmoral tenants, keepers, and attendants—good, sturdy Highlanders—with their families, all in picturesque and varie-gated costumes. At the other extremity was ranged an aristocratic group of guests. Several deer looked in from the lawn and seemed startled when the exercises opened with the singing of a Scotch hymn by a selected Aberdeen choir.

startled when the exercises opened with the singing of a Scotch hymn by a selected Aberdeen choir.

In the centre of the room stood the royal grandmother, surrounded by her Indian servants—dark Orientals blazing in red and gold. It did not seem that a Queen and Empress stood there, but rather a woman and a mother, wearing a smile which suggested youthful tenderness. She wore a dress of black silk, trimmed with black lace. Across her breast she wore a narrow searf of the Balmoral plaid. Beside her stood the father, mother, and nurse, who held the cooling cause of the assemblage, all fronting the chapiain, who in dress suggested the well-known picture of John Enox. Not far away was another nurse, holding the year-old Prince, who looked around with dawning wonderment. There was nothing royal or pretentious in the dresses of either baby, although the christening robe, with its wenlth of bottom embroidery and adornments of lace crossed with a Scotch ribbon, was the object of much admiration.

Curiosity was visible upon all faces as the minister approached the naming, because as yet the name was a secret. He finally announced it as "Victoria Eugénie Julia Eria"—Engénie, after the ex-Empress; Julia after the Princess Battenberg, the German grandmother; and Ena, as a Scotch name.

The water used was from the river Jordan. After the baptism, was sung the new hymn by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and the service concluded with the singing of a chorale known as the "German Halleiujah."

What followed? What follows at any well-regulated christening? The whole affair passed off in a theroughly domestie way, and next came luncheon for the "classes" and afternoon joility for the masses.

How the Three-year-old Record Broken.

Prom the Collegated Breeder and Sperisman.

"The three-year-old Sable Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, jogged past the judges' stand, came back on his customary shack' when going slow, turned about the three in five distance, and before fifty yards were covered he was moving rapidly and with action which showed that limbs and feet were fully under control. The runner accompanying him was kept a little way in the rear, and 35 seconds was the mark at the first quarter. An acceleration of pace was visible on the backstretch, and 1:09 was the time for the half mile. The further turn was made in 35 seconds, which gave 1:44 for the three-quarters. Hitherto he had been trotting so easily that it was evident he had still a link to let out. The runner ranged along-side when the straight was reached, and Goldsmith began to drive. The colt responded gamely, though at the seven furlongs he wavered for an instant as though on the point of breaking. To a close observer it was plain that he fell back a triffe as though to obtain momentary relief, though it was also apparent that he was finishing at a faster rate than any other portion of the mile had been made. This was proven by the time of the last quarter, 34 seconds, which, after making allowance for the less mentioned, lixes the eighth furlong as the faster steet of any."

How Should She Maye Been Bealt With From the California Breeder and Sportsman

How Should She Have Been Dealt With!

From the Bartford Courant.

New York, Nov. 23.—An incident, by the way, occurred at a theatre recently in the presence of your correspondent that is rather characteristic of a certain class of the denizens of this great city. It was at the performance of a certain exceedingly popular play, and from gallery to pit every place was taken; the alsies were througed so that passage way was impossible, and the only free space was the steps, which by law are prohibited to be used as seats. In the midst of the performance a rather pretty, blondish woman, with a faded air, worked her way through the crowd, and walking the length of the orchestra chairs, souted herself on the lowest step, that of the front row of baleony chairs. An usher soon Joaght his way to her and requested her to rise, explaining that it was against the law to permit any one to occupy that place. The woman said something in a low voice that so startled the box opener that he at once went away, with a pale lawe and flashing eyes. In a few moments be returned, accompanied by some one of the management, and they renewed the conversation. At last the woman weekster. ments be returned, accompanied by some one of the management, and they renewed the conversation. At last the woman rose half way up from the step and repeated what she fit afterward proved had been saying to them since she was first requested to move: "If you say one word to me about getting up from here I will ery 'Fire,' and then the play will end and all these people be crushed to death." Of course, there was nothing to do about it but let her stay. She held the lives of hundreds of people in her hands. If she had been selzed and taken out she would have cried fire till they could gag her. When the two men left her she settled herself comfortably on the step, and for the rest of the play seemed absorbed in the performance,

W. Byrd Page's Farewell Jumps From the Philadelphia Press.

From the Philadelphia Press.

W. Byrd Pago, the champion running high jumper of the world, will probably retire from the athletic field after two more exhibitions which are already arranged for. The first will be the meeting of the Baltimore Athletic Club next month, and the other will be the intercollegiate sports next spring.

Mr. Page, who is in the post-graduate department at the university and is devoting special attention to the study of electricity, and expects to complete his studies in mechanical engineering by next June, flads that the time required in travelling, training, and the other incidentals to athletic displays is more than he thinks it wise now to give. He has achieved so extraordinary a success, too, that he believes he may retire, in a messure, with the laurels that he possesses. He has not determined to withdraw altogether, and he says that he should probably take part in championship contests when it was reasonable to think that the record which he has made might be in danger of being beaten. He is for America all the time against the world.

Bend with her Child in her Arms. From the Kansas City Times

When Samuel Davis, a wiper in the Air when Samuel Davis, a wiper in the Air Line shops at New Albany, went to his home on Floyd street last night at 11 o'clock he found his wife sitting up in a chair with their buby crying in her arms. He spoke to his wife, and, receiving no response, advanced nearer, when he discovered that she was dead, and from the rigidity of her form it was thought she had ex-pired several hours previous. Medical assist-ance was quickly summoned, and an examina-tion disclosed the fact that the woman had died from heart disease.

The Editor Tantalized. From the Pine Knot. A flock of quail lighted on the veranda roof of the editorial domicile last Sunday. Of course, they knew what day it was, or they wouldn't have dared.

QUEER WRINKLES. Got it by Hearsny.

Sister Clara tentertaining young Mr. Feather

ly - Why do you ask me, Bobby, if I was at the market yesterday? You know very well I was not. Bobby - I heard Mr I catherly say something about your being in the market. Under the Chestnut Boughs.

'How bright the heavenly stars are to-night, Mr. Sampson ""
"Ah, yes, Miss Smith: but they are dim and instreless compared with certain carthly ones," he said, looking into her eyes.
"And the wind," she went on, "how soft and low, as it gently moves the chestnut trees."

Working It For All It's Worth. Miss Clara-Mr. Featherly paid my eyes such

a lovely compliment last night, Ethel.

Miss Ethel-Yes? Something about their being like
diamonds, too brilliant for good tasts at the breakfas able ! Niss Clara—Yes. Miss Ethel—He told me the same thing.

Believes in Going Slow. My young friend," said the solemn passenger, as the young man wiped his lips and resurned the bottie to his value, "it is beyond my comprehension how any one can find picasure or gratification in a drink of whisker, such as you have past imbibed."

"Yes, sir," responded the young man, "and there are thousand like you. A starts drink is no good; they want a load. But I believe in moderation. THE SHADOW OVER THE THRONE.

Complications Besetting Germany and Its Imperial Family.

From the Tribune. The public appears to be unaware of the full extent of the misfortune which has so heavily stricken the House of Hohenzollern, in the very precarious state of health of Prince William of Prussia. His condition has been thrown completely into the background for the moment by the sudden and overwhelming realization of his father's fatal malady and his grandfather's ever-increasing weakness and

grantitations over-merces and account of the coming with the coming with the discount of the throne of the many before the close of the coming with the coming

Princess William would even stand less chance than any of the Princes above name of becoming regent in the event of her little boy's ascending the throne. In the first place her marriage was most unpopular at Berlin boy's ascending the throne. In the first place, her marriage was most unpopular at Berlin, owing to the fact of its having been negotiated at windsor; secondly, she is not of royal birth; thirdly, she is accused of being combietely under the influence of her uncle and former guardian. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who married Queen Victoria's daughter Helena, and has become a naturalized Englishman; and lastly, she is acknowledged both by her friends and loss to be the most perfect nuity imaginable, whose lack of beauty and wit is not even compensated by a good temper. The German nation would, in fact, never permit itself to be governed by a daughter of that most despised of German Princes, the late Duke of Augustenburg.

mit itself to be governed by a daughter of that most despised of German Princes, the late Duke of Augustenburg.

The question of the Regency is further complicated by the inevitable disappearance from the political arena, before many years have elapsed, of Prince Bismarck, whose failing health will scarcely admit of his long surviving his present master. He leaves no one to take his place. There is not a single statesman in Germany whose name does not provoke a smile when he is mentioned as a possible successor of the great Chancellor. Of the latter's exocedingly conceited and overbearing son Herbert, it is sufficient to say that his diplomatic achievements have been limited to peppering in a very unpleasant manner the legs of the heir apparent to the British throne while out shooting with the Prince of Wales, to the Court of whose mother he was accredited at the time as Charge d'Affaires. The manner in which he described at Venice the lovely Princess Caiorath-Beuthen, after persuading her to close with him from Beriin, will scarcely have been forgotten. Nor will the disgust which his conduct in the matter has caused be mitigated when it is learned that the poor woman, who was one of the most delicate and refined beauties of the German Court, has been forgotten to seek refuse in a Parisian guiter.

SUNDEANS

-Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, is studying painting at the Paris Acades under the name of Ostarson.

-Ying Lee, a remarkably bright Chinese

aundryman of Hartford, Conn., has decided, at Evan gelist Moody's urgent invitation, to enter the Mount -A very young and perfectly helpless

babe in Duquesne, Pa., was recently, in spite of all a could do named by its father Thomas Benton Schnatterly Boyle Cleveland Genius of Liberty Flore -Since the death of the late Rabbi Wolf Weinstein of Harrisburg, Pa., two women, each claiming to be his widow, have sontested in the courts for the pro-ceeds of a \$3,000 life haurance policy which he left.

-"I do not wan; to destroy all the capitalists," said a French Anarchist the other day, "for if there were no capitalistawe Anarchists and Comcould get no work to do, for we would have nobody to

There are the graves of eighty convicts in Chester, Ill., and but one of them contains the body of a woman. She was Emma Jackson, who died in the Chester penitentiary in 18'9 while serving a so for stealing. -An enthusiastic materialist put a headtone over the grave of his wie in a cemetery at Nievra,

France, upon which there is the following inscription "Deprived of all vitality here lie the remains of the naterial that formed Madame Durand. No cards and -A stick of timber seventy-five feet long and thirty one inches through, and destined for the Panama Canal, was recently baded on three flat rail-

road cars at Youngstown, O. There is not much dis-culty in transporting such timbers if the curves of the roads are not very short. -It is said that in Chicago the moment a new baby appears in the "upper cycles" engraved cards are sent out amounting the important arrival. In order that there may be no delay in this announcement, two sets of cards are prepared beforeland, one bearing a feminine name, the other a masculing.

-A Chicago woman, in older to decide whether her canaries had eyes for colle, placed in their case two bathing cum, one of white ware, the other of pink glass. The birds looked at the two cups critically for an instant, and then both fluttered into the colored one, and since that won't bathe in any other. -The oldest living native of the great

dianapolis. His parents were Pennsylvaniana, who were living in the Hoosler State when Samuel wasborn, in 1798. The old gentleman is vigorous, and is said to be "a veritable exclycopedia of Indiana history." -Game is getting scarce in Michigan judging from the results of a "grand hunt" at Bellie the other day. The results of the united skill and held of a large number of men and dogs were forty chemunks, three red equirrels, one partridge, and one mathematically the state of the latter was shot through the foot with a rifle ball.

State of Indiana is said to be Samuel Morrisot of I

-A runaway team in Hamilton, Ont. knocked down and ran over John Smith, and three his ribs were broken. One rib pierced his iung, and the air coming through the hole made by the rib, but con fined by the akin which was unbroken, has puffed him un like a balloon from head to feet. It is thought the -Mrs. Mitchell, the widow of the late

Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukes, is said to have qua-relled with her son, John L. Mitchell, because he de-cided to sell the Mitchell mansion. She will quit Wi-consin and live in California, where she will doubtless -Lieut, Henri de Wangen, the young renchman who was recently shot down on the frontie by a German sentinel, and whose wound it was at fire supposed would involve the loss of his leg. is recovering and will soon be able to return to military duty. He re

fused an indemnity, declaring that he would not touc a penny of Prussian money. -Eighteen years ago James C. Barkley and Anna Powers of Brownsville, Pa., agreed to marry, but decided to wait for nineteen years. After two years, James went to Longmont, Col., where he became a solid citizen. Recently he went back to Brownsyll

and persuaded Anna to marry him then, without wai ing for the full nineteen years to clapse. -A citizen of Columbus III., recently —A CITIZEN OF COMMINISHIN, POCENTLY removed the bodies of his wife's parents from one grave to another. The body of the mother, which was buried twenty-five years ago, was found almost turned over in the coffin, with one of the less drawn up and the position of the arms changed. Pretty good sy dence that the poor woman had been buried all

-The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley G. House of Glastonbury Conn., was celebrated the other day in the house where they were married fifty years ago, and where they now reside. Mr. House is a lineal descendant of one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town in 1680, and Mrs. House is seends from Timothy Stevens, the first minister of Gias

-The Christian Register says that the following exegesis is not a bit more forced than is often common in dealing with the mysteries of Boyelation: "The destructive effects of tobacco are clearly predicted in Revelation ix., 18: 'By these three was the third part of men killed, by the fire, and by the smoke, and

The brimstone, of course, refers to the matches."

The Southern California Motor Road Company has a scheme for giving the citizens of San Bernardino lots of fun this winter. It will run a roadup to the Boar Valley reservoir, which is 6,000 feet above the sea. Ice forms there in the winter, and the road will take up skating parties, which can leave town at 6 in the evening, run up in two hours, have three hours'

fun, and get back about 1 o'clock the next mor -Indians are allowed to ride free on certain Western railroads. Tramps have found this out. The other day, when a party of redskins were taking a ride on the Utah and Northern Railroad, one of them. a squaw, called the attention of a brakeman to one of he fellow travellers. The brakeman investigated, and found that the alleged Indian was a white man, who, disguised as a noble savage, was beating the railroad and getting a free ride.

-The Rev. Russell H. Conwell, a graduate of Yale, a soldier, lawyer, emigration agent, special cor-respondent in Europe, lecturer, author, and, last of all, Baptist preacher, is to have the largest Baptist church n the country. It is to be built at Philadelphia, will see 4,000, cost \$100,000, have accommodations for 1,000 scholars in the Sunday school room, and 500 in the inant department, and have dining room, kitchen, and parlors. Mr. Conwell is 44 years old.

-The Roman Catholic Board of Missions operating among the North American Indians has now under its control thirty-five boarding and twenty day sobools, the first having an attendance of 2,180 scholars, the second of 870. It is reported that these scholars re ceive \$231,680 from the United States Government which also furnishes clothing for 400 boarding pupils at a cost of \$30,000. Some of the Protestant papers claim hat this is contrary to the Constitution

-The Binghamton Republican says that an American paragraphist having wristen this weak jokelet, "Notwithstanding that a lady should always be quiet and self-contained, she cannot even enter a place of worship without a tremendous bustle," a French new-paper reproduced it in this form: "According to an American author the ladies of that country are in read of the country are in the country are greedy of notoriety that they cannot enter the boly sanctuary without disturbing the kneeling worshippers with their vulgar and unseemly ado."

-A young gentleman of Millerstown. Ohio, who believes that a penny saved is a penny carned, wrote two postal cards on entirely different subjects. Instead of directing the cards before he wrote them, as wise postal card users do, he waited until is had written them, and of course misdirected them. The result was that a Harrisburg shirt maker received an invitation to take a buggy ride, and a young woman f Millerstown was rather shocked to receive a card asking her for "a sample of the stuff your shirts are

- Seward Mitchell of Palmyra, Me., is too good to live in that sharp Yankes State. He had a good farm, which he sold to a neighbor, who made a small cash payment. Mitchell took the man's word for the balance of the payment, thinking that it was wrong to take a note or security from a neighbor. The neighbor has never paid up. Mitchell, who of course is getting poor, though once well off, new has a scheme for keeping a store which shall be left open to all, so that an ne can take what he wants and leave in exchange any-

thing he thinks fair. -There are hopeful signs of a growing democratic spirit in England, and one of the signs is this paragraph from the British Weekly: "Our bloated towns re responsible for much of the trouble between classes they are unhappily the cause of that unchristian report entation of the Master—s mission hall, maintained by the rich for the poor, because distance and mutual shyness make it well nigh impossible for them to sit together and knelt together in their Father's house. Sad is the buriesque of our great uniting gospel, none the less that many of the most zealous are spending themselves in home mission work. Well might Dr. Landels ask the haughtiness and the distance of worldly society have my part or place in the Church. We should all know that they have not; but we have mission halls.

With the December number Scribner's Magas zinc completes the second volume of its first year. It is a successful exterprise in a literary, artistic, and we doubt not, in a business some. In this number there is a poem by Robert Louis Stavenson and a story by Bret Harte, and they are enough to make a bridrast magazine. But in addition there are takes by Mr. Som ner, Miss Sarah Orne Jawett, and Mr. T. R. Sullivan and poems of striking quality by Miss Gurney, Mr. Austin Dobson, Elizabeth Akers, and Edith M. Thomas. All assay on Dickens, by the late E. P. Whippie, is a very is